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GRAPE VINES.

Communication from William Wilson, Esq., of Clermont, New York, on the culture of the Grape, addressed to the New York Horticultural Society, March, 1821—Communicated for the N. York Farmer.

You noticed a few grapes which I sent last summer to my friend, Mr. Peter Hattak—they were not intended for exhibition, or perhaps better bunches might have been had. But as they met your approbation, the mode of raising them may not be unacceptable. I have cultivated grapes for more than twenty years, and for the last ten years with success. The soil in which they grew, light and gravelly loam, the ground perfectly level, the vines were raised from cuttings and planted in the place they were intended to be continued, and where they now are. I have two rows of about twenty-five vines each, one on the north side of the garden exposed to the south, and protected by a high board fence, the other row in the middle and most exposed situation, with no shelter whatever. For the first six or seven years, they were cultivated in the usual way, cut down to three or four feet, and supported by stakes and laths. Their growth was rapid and required a good deal of trimming. They bore fruit: but in two years out of three, they were blasted and mildewed, good for nothing; all we got was trouble and vexation. I had resolved to abandon them. About this time, I observed in the woods some very fine looking wild grapes, the vines running up high trees, and most of the fruit at or near the top. On examining, many were found in the same situation; from which I took the hint of raising the cultivated vine higher from the ground. At the time of trimming, I left the vines their whole length, ten or twelve feet or more: cutting off every side shoot, and leaving the vines clear of snoots, or spurs, or heads, as possible. The Spring following, by every vine I fixed a strong stake at least ten feet high, with most of the limbs untouched, so that they had the appearance of large bushes with well grown saplings. The vines were tied around them to the top, and when necessary were tied with bass. By the middle of June, the stakes were entirely covered by the new shoots of the vine, and with plenty of fruit, which was fully ripe in September, and not one bunch blasted or mildewed; there was not one cluster within three or four feet of the ground. Since that time I have continued the same practice, and have now vines 20 or 30 feet long; some of which run up the fruit trees adjoining, others being carried eight or ten feet, and then stretched horizontally. It is no unpleasant thing to see a cherry tree on one side, a pear tree on the other, and a peach tree not far off, all ornamented with clusters of grapes. Yet such is the case, and has been for years past. Several strangers both citizens and Europeans, curious in such things, have called to examine for themselves, and have generally allowed it to be the most successful cultivation they had seen.

To the members of the horticultural society, who, it is probable, are mostly practical men, I cannot write in their technical language; it is therefore hoped they will excuse the inaccuracies that occur. In as few words as possible, the whole management of the year is as follows, and it matters not from what period we begin. The fruit begins to ripen early in September, and continues until the frosts in October. As soon as the grapes are all gathered, that is about the first of Oct., the stakes are taken and thrown by for firewood. The vine is then stretched at its whole length, and trimmed as close as possible, in which state it is left lying on the ground for two or three weeks: about the last of November, they are laid on the surface at full length, and fastened down with pins, and covered lightly with earth, which is done by digging a shallow ditch on each side, and throwing up the ground in the middle, which forms a ridge over the vine, and covers them about ten or twelve inches; no straw, manure or any other covering but the earth—in this state they lie all winter. In April, as soon as the weather will permit, they are uncovered, and raised the ground for ten or twelve days or more. The stakes are now, about the first of May, fixed in their places, and the vines replaced as before. They require no farther care, unless some that may be blown down are to be put up again. The borders are now well dressed by digging and raking, with manure, nor has any been put on for three years or more. They are also kept perfectly clean through the summer, by frequent hoeing and raking: no vegetables are allowed to grow on the borders at any time. The mode of raising grapes differs from the ordinary in these particulars:

1st. Trimming or pruning—this is usually done in February or March.—Here we cut a vine later than November; were we in the spring they would either be to death or be so much weakened as to bear no fruit. In general, we are too sparing of the knife, leaving two many eyes or buds, by which you get too much wood and too little fruit; and there is a mistake, which all writers that I have seen, have fallen into, that "vines bear their fruit on the wood that was produced the preceding year." This is not the case, for the fruit is invariably on the wood of the present day.

2d. The next difference is laying down and covering the vines all winter. In our northern climate this is absolutely necessary; it may not be so farther south, yet it is worth a trial with a few vines. Prune in October, lay them down and cover in November or December, and take them up in March. One season will test the utility or futility of the practice.

3d. Another difference is leaving the vine its full length, and training it as high as possible. This I have never seen except in my own garden; but it is the practice in some parts of Italy, where the vines run over the poplar and elm trees.

4th. Most people plant their vines in sheltered and warm places; this is following the English mode, where the climate requires it. Here my vines that are most exposed, bear equally if not better than others.

5th. No manure has been used for many years. Its use gives wood, not fruit.

The greater part of the grapes are the sweet water; these are the best bearers, and pleasantest for table. The milder grape answers well for a variety, and is a good bearer. I have tried the red and black Hamburg, but they do not succeed so well. I am now trying to raise the Madeira grape, having received a few cuttings which came from that island last spring, all of which are growing, and shall have a fair trial.

The borders on which the grapes are cultivated are six feet wide, and the vines in the centre.

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM WILSON.

Clermont, N. Y.

From the Salisbury Carolinian.

We have had several fine showers within a few days past; which seem to have greatly revived *cotton* and *corn:* there will be most abundant crops; some persons have already contracted to deliver corn in the fall at 20 cts. per bushel; wheat is selling at 40 cents per bushel, oats 15, beef 3, (as will be seen on reference to Messrs. Krider and Bowers' advertisement, in another column of this week's Carolinian) bacon 8 to 10 cents, and all other things in proportion—all the necessaries of life are cheap and abundant—*except* MONEY! We regret to learn, however, that some damage was done by the storm of Saturday night, the 26th ult; from eight to twelve miles south west of this, much corn was broken down, torn up by the roots &c. by the violence of the wind, or rather hurricane: cotton was also somewhat injured. But this damage is confined to a small extent of country.

The Men of New-England.—No human being, if we except the Tartar, the Arab, and other Nomadic tribes, is so restless and unsettled in his disposition, as the New-Englander.—None abandon with less reluctance the place of their birth and the sepulchres of their fathers. Go where you will, in every village in the Union, you find New-Englanders. They constitute a large proportion of the inhabitants of N. York—they have peopled the western part of that State, and they have made another New-England of Ohio. They have spread themselves along the Mississippi, from its sources to its mouth, along the St. Lawrence, from the Lake of the Woods to the Ocean; and along the gulf of Mexico from the Island Barrataria to Key West. You find them mingled with Canadians, with Virginians, with Kentuckians, with Georgians, and with the French colonists of Louisiana. You meet them clearing away the primeval forests in the west, engaged in trade in all the ports of our Atlantic frontier, driving slaves at the south, building Mobile, peopling Arkansas, settling Florida, and contending with the Mexicans for the dominion of Texas. Out of North America they are found wherever an opportunity is afforded to enterprize. To say nothing of the countries of Western Europe, New-England sends her adventurers to South America, to the Isles of the Pacific, and to the East, where some enlist under the banners of Greece, and some, we believe, under those of the Sultan. The native of New-England is not drawn back like the Swiss with an irresistible affection for his native mountains, to lay his bones in the land of his birth. He fixes his habitation, forms his connexions, dies, and is buried at a distance from the place of his nativity. Such is the general character of the native of New-England. He thinks well of the land of his birth, but with the characteristic propensity, to take nothing for granted, he is continually in search of a better. Nor have they shown any want of sagacity or judgment in choosing their new places of abode, for they have fixed themselves in some of the fairest and most flourishing portions of the Union.

"To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found." In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition, 'An ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news-writer is a man without virtue, who writes lies at home for his own profit."

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

Whoever wishes to enjoy a laugh, whether friend or foe to the Administration, may read the following:

From the Frankfort Argus.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

We have received a document containing a detail of the "expenditures in the Department of State." It is the report of a committee of the House of Representatives, accompanied by accounts made out in the Department itself, showing for what objects the public money placed at the discretion of the Secretary of State, has been paid, and has been printed by order of the House. This document contains many extravagant expenditures, and some most curious items. We have not now time to analyse the whole document; but we shall give a few specimens, both for the instruction and amusement of our readers.

There seems to have been several thousand dollars paid for '*books.*' In most instances, the *kind* of books for which the money was paid, is not specified; but from the following our readers may judge for themselves on that point:

1825.

Feb. 19.	To cash paid B. Chapman for Burns' works,	$3 00
April 8.	James Thomas, for Edinburgh Review and Philadelphia Med. Journal,	10 00
May 6.	J. Overall, *Adams' Church History.*	4 00
26.	C. F. Cutbush, *a work on pyrotechny.*	5 00
27.	S. Bernard, for a *Polyglot Grammar.*	3 00
Aug. 25	John Overall, four Numbers Church History.	1 00
Oct. 3.	H. Clay, for books,	52 00
14.	Carey and Lea, Memoirs of R. H. Lee.	5 00

1826.

Jan. 10.	Kellogg, vol. 1, Bonaparte's Ornithology.	15 00
May 23.	N. White, Biographical Dictionary.	3 00
July 10.	J. S. Skinner, 7th and 8th volumes American Farmer.	10 00
Sept. 4.	Robert Ellis, Lives and Portraits of eminent Englishmen.	40 00
Dec. 5.	David Yates, 1st. vol. Goodman's Am. Nat. History.	4 50
11.	G. Betterton, 1 copy of Edmonson's Heraldry and Caton's Peerage.	75 00
12.	Alston Hygatt, Amer. Mechanic's Magazine and Celestial Planisphere.	8 00

1827.

Sept. 12.	J. Ewell, 1 copy Medical Repository.	5 00

Thousands of dollars have been laid out for Books not specified; but here we have poetry, criticism, medicine, biography, natural history, the dead languages, agriculture, mechanics, science, the planisphere, ornithology, pyrotechny, &c. &c., all for the use of the State Department. Here too is $75 *republican* money paid for a work on heraldry and peerages! What have all these things to do with the business of the State Department—the *people's* business? Can any clerk, when he wants to amuse himself, go and buy Burns' works, Don Quixotte, Robinson Crusoe, or Tom Thumb, and charge to the government? Does every department at Washington buy, out of the contingent fund allowed to it by Congress, just what books its incumbents please, and make the people pay for all? Poor '*Uncle Sam*' has a broad back and long purse!

We believe it has not been generally understood, that there are *horses* as well as *clerks* in the Department of State. By this account, however, such appears to be the fact. In supporting the said beasts, in sundry purchases, horse swaps, mishaps, &c. &c. that befel them, our *Uncle Sam* seems to have come off pretty much *as usual.*

To J. Warning, was paid in 1825, for keeping 'the horse,' 186 dollars! besides $60 for 'petty expenses,' such as currying him and riding him to water, &c. &c., we suppose. So, Uncle Sam paid for his horse one year, no less than $246! In the third quarter of this year, the old gentleman seems to have had another horse upon his hands, in the care of R. W Fenwick, to whom he paid for horse keeping during the balance of the year, $50; so that he paid in 1825 for horse feed, &c. in the State Department, 296 dollars.

In 1826, there was paid J. Warren for horse keeping, $168, and to R. W. Fenwick $142, besides $60 to the former for 'petty expenses,' making in all $370. This year the old gentleman seems to have branched out in the horse line as appears from the following items.

1826.

Feb. 10.	Cash paid to J. Doherty for medicine and attendance on the horse,	$7 12
April 19.	C. W. Boteler, for a horse for the Patent Office,	70 00
June 1.	W. Brown, for saddlery,	2[illegible]
17.	R. W. Fenwick, differ'ce in exchanging horse,	7 00
July 12.	A. W. Beall, for saddle,	15 00
Aug. 4.	J. D. Murphy, horse shoeing,	4 00
25.	W. Brown, bridle and martingale,	10 00
Oct. 18.	J. D. Murphy, for horse shoeing,	3 00
Nov. 1.	W. Brown, for saddle,	14 00
Dec. 30.	J. P. Latruite, for a riding whip,	1 75
		$158 74
	Add from above,	370 00
		$529 74

So, Uncle Sam's horses, trimmings, doctoring, &c. cost, for this one year, only $558 74 cents! When he bought this first horse of Boteler at $70, we wonder what became of the old horse? Was he sold? If so, who pocketed the money? Did the buzzards eat him, after he had been feeding at the rate of $142 per year? To all appearance, the old gentleman must be well stocked with saddlery, &c. In addition to the old stock, here was $66 50 cents paid for these articles in five months, besides *a whip* and—no, we do not perceive any *spurs* in the account.

In 1827 there was paid to J. Warren 168 dollars, and to R. W. Fenwick 168 dollars, for horse keeping, making 336 dollars, besides at least 40 for 'petty expenses,' making in all 376 dollars. In addition to this, we have in this year's account the following items.

1827.

Jan. 11.	M. Higgins, horse feed,	$25 64
	J. W. Murphey, horse shoeing,	4 64
Feb. 17.	Elisha Johnson, securing, &c. horse belonging to the Patent Office, which had been stolen,	10 00
April 4.	J. Bosworth, horse shoeing,	33 61
12.	John Bittenger, a mare for the use of the messenger,	70 00
June 1.	R. W. Fenwick, his expenses in endeavoring to recover the horse belonging to the Patent Office, which had been stolen,	2 50
July 18.	W. Young, horse shoeing,	5 75
26.	C. Polkinhorn, saddlery,	6 10
Aug. 14.	C. Byrns, horse shoeing,	4 69
20.	S. A. Childs, difference in exchange of horses,	30 00
27.	R. W. Fenwick, his expenses in recovering the horse from W. Maul,	5 00
	C. W. Boteler, do. do.	10 00
Oct. 1.	H. McGee, difference in exchange of horses,	10 00
		$189 13
		376 00
	Cost of horses in 1827,	565 13

There are two things particularly remarkable in Uncle Sam's economy, viz:

1. He frequently *buys* horses, but *he never sells one.*

2. When he *swaps* horses, *he always gives boot.*

In the year 1827, he was remarkably unfortunate with his beasts. He not only gave 70 dollars for a mare and 40 dollars boot in his swaps, but the rogues about the city stole his horses two or three times, and compelled him to pay 27 dollars and 50 cents to get them back! Poor fellow, must he not have a *long purse* to stand all this?

The aggregate cost of the old gentleman's horses attached to the Department of State, during the three years of the present administration has been:

For 1825	$246 00
1826	529 74
1827	565 13
Only	$1340 87.

How many horses he has, attached to the other Departments and the President's House, we know not.

When Uncle Sam sees this account, we doubt whether he will think much worse of the thieves who stole his horses than of the faithless stewards who have so strangely spent his money.

The following items on this account would be laughable, did they not fill the reader with indignation:

1827.

June 1.	P. Frazier and Chs Hawkins, cleaning the grass from the pavements,	11 50
31	Chs. Hawkins, destroying the grass about the pavements with hot ley,	2 25
July 20.	Chs. Hawkins, cleaning grass from the pavements,	3 75
Aug. 23.	Chs. Hawkins, cleaning grass from the pavements,	3 75
		$21 25

Now, this must have been most obstinate grass! Pulled up on the 1st of June, scalded with hot ley on the 13th, it had still to be exterminated again on the 20th July and 23d August! We wonder whether Uncle Sam can flatter himself with the hope that it is dead now! Put a little hickory ley on it, and it will never again be heard of! The pavement is nothing more, we suppose, than a brick pavement of no very great dimensions around the Secretary's office.

The document contains numerous other curious items, such as five dollars for a wheelbarrow, six dollars for repairing and cleaning two guns, &c &c. but we cannot analyze it any further at this time.

If the people tolerate such extravagancies and follies as are exhibited in this paper, they are ready to give up their money and their liberties.

Seasonable.—We were visited on Monday and Tuesday last, with copious and refreshing rains, which came just in time to prevent a deficiency in our crops of nearly one half. There is now, every prospect of a superabundant Harvest.—*Raleigh Register.*

Julia Brace.—The last Hartford Times, contains an account of this young lady, who is an inmate of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in that place. Julia Brace was born Deaf, Dumb and Blind, being but the second instance ever recorded, of so great misfortune. Of a temper sweet and docile, she began early to display a degree of sagacity not always to be found in those who are endowed with the senses. Her parents being poor she was removed to the Asylum, where she is treated with great tenderness. Although cut off as it would seem from every source of information, she is very industrious, and constantly employed. She makes beautiful counterpanes, and in threading her needle, seems chiefly guided by an application of the tongue. In the summer of 1826, we saw this young lady—she was engaged at work upon a pair of Prunelle Shoes, and specimens were exhibited, that would have done credit to the most skilful and experienced workman. It cannot be supposed that she has any idea of the computation of time, yet she manifests a sacred observance of the Sabbath: on that day lays aside her work, and appears engrossed with the most serious reflection. Many little anecdotes are related in the Times, which show the incredible extent of her intelligence, and appear to settle the long contested point, that ideas are innate.

Geo. Harvest.

From the Georgia Courier.

This occurrence actually happened in Broad River. The names of the parties have been obscured, as they did not participate in this relation of the fact.

FEMALE HEROISM.

It was one of those enchanting days in the latter part of April, that the sun had arrived to that part of the Heavens indicating ten o'clock, Eliza A. and her father, accompanied by little Jack, a white servant, and several colored boatmen, left the wharf at B, in Capt. ——'s sail-boat, called the "Sea Serpent," intending to visit Hilton Head and Savannah. The boat had laid up so long, in consequence of Capt ——'s ill health, that it was "nail sick." Mr. A. was no judge, but depended on Jack's assertion that it was a good boat and fit for the expedition, and of course hired it. It was ten o'clock, as I said before, when they left the wharf—Eliza, in the full enjoyment of health and spirits, was in raptures with the beautiful scenery that was continually changing as they proceeded—a moment was engaged in contemplating the ruins of an old Fort, built by the British during the revolution; the river had attacked and successfully washed away the foundation, and large masses lined the shore, covered by the barnacle and oyster—changing the boat's direction, her native town again came in view, romantically reflected from the booming surface of the rivers, forming a magical picture, resembling more the phantasy than the reality—the large deep green live oak trees on the east—the houses with white fronts—the church spire over-topping the dark line of pines on the back, and the college at the extreme west of the picture seemed to make so vivid an impression, that Eliza would have admitted that American scenery was more deeply interesting—more pleasingly impressive, than the landscapes of France which she had seen. The progress of the boat however, soon put an end to optical survey, as far as the town was concerned, yet the mind held on to it, and association after association was formed, until it became detached as it were from the body—in short Eliza had fallen into a reverie. Mr. A. was asleep, and little Jack, as usual was erecting castles in the air; a sudden gust unceremoniously changed the current of thought, and came as a prelude to a wind-squall, which gave the crew the trouble of shifting their positions, so as to trim the boat—as the tempest increased, a timber would creak or a wave dash over the bow, to show that man was not master of the elements. Jack, who held the helm, suddenly sprung from his seat and exclaimed, "My God, we are lost!" and then, trembling, sat down again. Mr. A. prayed loudy in Latin, and the negroe's black for once, fled from his face, and they too turned pale—the stem of the boat had split open to the keel and it was sinking—ten human beings were sinking in the middle of a river nine miles wide, without making an exertion to save themselves. Let the world know it:—A woman, yes, a very woman, rich young and beautiful, saved them. Eliza, undaunted by the horror-stricken crew, took the helm and ordered Jack to take in sail, cut off the awning and bail the boat—(it seemed a voice from Heaven, bidding the dead to rise) they soon obeyed—a case top was wrenched off—a large negro shoe, and a hat, was employed to bale out the water, while two oarsmen strained every nerve to reach Dawse's Island—they succeeded at last in landing just as it was dark, but in such a place as rendered it necessary to walk two miles, before they could even find shelter in a negro hut—a fire was made—their clothes partly dried—sorrow and fatigue marked strongly the features of all but Eliza—she could not give way to such feelings, and exerted herself to cheer her father, who felt but too severely the effects of such continued exposure. The next morning another and better boat was obtained, and they proceeded without further accident.

We understand from some of our South Carolina friends, that at the opening of the Court at Abbeville, the Judge appeared and took the bench in a full suit of homespun—we hope the Judges of our own State may follow this laudable and patriotic example.

Nothing tends more to render a people respectable, independent and wealthy, than to live as much as possible within themselves, and keep their money at home to pay their debts and encourage one another; and nothing can give an impetus to such a happy and desirable era, at this time, in the cotton growing States, like that of our rulers and head men setting the example.

Geo. Constitutionalist.

On Friday last we saw a watermellon from the plantation of Thos. P. Hall Esq. of Brunswick county, a present to a gentleman in town, which weighed 41½ lbs. It was of an oval form, its circumference one way, was 3 feet 4 inches, and the other, 3 feet 7 inches.

Beat this who can! We have heard of large pumpkins, squashes &c. but of a warm summer's day, this mellon would find favor, where a whole boat load of such yellow skined, sleek sided gentry would not be noticed.—*Wilmington Reporter.*

Hay Making.—The wife of a Mr. S. Hay, who resides in Philadelphia, was recently delivered of three children—all alive and doing well.

Blanks of all kinds
For Sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, August 7.

Eleven days later from England.

The fast sailing ship *Mary Catharine*, arrived last evening, in 38 days from Liverpool, brings our files of London papers to the 26th, and of Liverpool to the 27th of June, both inclusive—together with the London Shipping Lists to the 24th.

We are sorry to find that the Cotton Market had declined at Liverpool—the imports, it will be seen, were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light.

A postscript of a letter, dated Liverpool, 21st June says: "A bill is now before Parliament to admit all sorts of Cotton, coming through British possessions, at a duty of 1s. per cwt. There is no doubt it will pass. I presume this has been suggested by the new tariff; its operations will more particularly favor British shipping."

The Russians had crossed the Danube, with very slight resistance from the Turks; and an invitation from the Porte has been forwarded to the English and French Ambassadors, inviting them to proceed immediately to the Turkish capital, to treat for peace.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued by the King, in person, about the 22d July.

Portugal appears to be in a wretched situation. A rumor of the latest date from Lisbon, received via Paris, states that Don Miguel had dispersed the Constitutionalists at Oporto, by merely presenting himself before that place—this account was not, however, credited in England.—Spain appears to be alarmed at the state of affairs in the sister kingdom, the Constitutionalists in the former country being ready to avail themselves of any opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

The Conde d'Asseca, sent by Don Miguel, as an Ambassador to England, had arrived in London—but he had been given to understand that no communication could be held either with him or his master, in the present posture of affairs.

The affairs of India, and its multifarious interests and concerns, are beginning to agitate the British Parliament and people—the course to be adopted for the future government of that great country, inhabited by perhaps 80,000,000 of people, when the present impolitic and barbarous system shall have reached its natural end, is a subject of the most serious consideration. The whole trading community of Calcutta, are petitioning upon the subject.

Mr. Monck had presented a petition to Parliament from Moses Levi, praying that further religious freedom might be extended to the Jews—and the *Morning Herald* expresses its satisfaction that this oppressed people are beginning to stir in this matter.

Mr. Hume appears to be indefatigable in his endeavors to induce Parliament to abolish imprisonment for debt in England.

The people at the west end of the town, had two fertile subjects of conversation presented to them at the same moment—these were two bloodless duels, one between Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. De Crespigny, and the other between Sir Jacob Astley and Colonel Garth. Each of these duels grew out of the criminal connexion of one of the parties with the wife of another.

The appointment of Lord Francis Gower (who had left office lately with the friends of Mr. Canning) to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is considered an auspicious indication of the designs of the Duke of Wellington towards that country.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has it in contemplation to make some effort for the relief of the dense population of the lower classes in Ireland, and that his present intention is to introduce some measure into that country analogous to the English poor laws.

A furious attack upon Mr. Cooper's new work "*Notions of the Americans*," has been made in a London Journal, even before the work was published.—The *Times*, however, thinks "there will be found in the work a great deal of curious and important information respecting that interesting country, which will be quite new to the English reader."

A dreadful accident happened at the Church of Kinkaldy, on Sunday, the 15th June. The Rev. Mr. Irving was to preach, and an immense concourse thronged the galleries, when just as the bell stopped, and before the minister had entered the church, the north gallery, from the extreme pressure upon it, came down all at once, carrying every thing along with it, and burying in the ruins the multitudes underneath. It was calculated that there were at least 1800 persons within the walls at the time the catastrophe took place; 29 persons were killed outright, and about 150 were more or less injured.

We do not see in any of our London papers a single allusion to the New Ministry, whence it is perhaps fairly presumable that they proceed harmoniously. The Catholic question seems also to remain undisturbed.

Some of the Liverpool papers speak of the injuries which some of the manufacturers in England will suffer from the effect of the American tariff, particularly those employed in the making coarse woollens. They state that some of them had urged their works, expecting to get their goods here before it should go into operation.

London, June 17.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge des Affaires, had a very long conference yesterday with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign office.

Letters from Vienna, to the 3d of June, state that at the last date from the Russian Army, there had been no fighting, except in the prosecution of the siege of Brailaw, and that it was believed the invading army would not pass the boundaries of Wallachia and Moldavia without express orders from the Emperor. This is confirmatory of the reports of concession on the part of Turkey, and the hesitation on the part of Russia.

Accounts from Corfu to May 17, state that Antolico continued to be besieged by the Greeks.

Brailow was invested by a corps of 18000 Russians, and the trenches were opened on the 21st of May very near the fortress for the purpose of making a breach. The Turkish garrison had set fire to the suburbs. Two Russian battalions were ordered to drive the Turks out of them; they penetrated into the streets which were choaked up with rubbish, and charged the Turks at the point of the bayonet, while the fortress fired at them with mortars. About 160 Turks were killed and taken prisoners.

It was reported that a number of Cossacks had been brought prisoners into Brailow, and by the Pacha's orders hanged on the walls of the fortress, in sight of the Russian army. The soldiers were enraged. It was feared the taking of Brailow would be attended with dreadful massacre.

Russia.—We find in the London Courier the official details of operations of the Russian army before Brailow. They are becoming interesting, although they progress but gradually. The Emperor was on the spot; and on the 22d May, bestowed honors upon such of the soldiers as had distinguished themselves, naming them Knights of St. George, and fixing the cross with his own hand to the button-hole, and embracing the oldest of their number, who already wore three crosses. On the next day he rode out to examine the progress of the works; and it is observed that the Turks, who had hitherto seemed to respect the promenades of his majesty, saluted him with the cannon balls from their ramparts. On the 24th, while examining the works from a hill, the Emperor received a flag of truce from the Pacha, thanking him for the humane treatment which he had extended to the Turkish prisoners. The messenger carried back a declaration, that, after three o'clock the next morning, the garrison could not effect any terms. On the subsequent morning a battery of twenty-four cannon was opened on the fortress, and the bastion against which it was directed was silenced in an hour. The Emperor left the siege on that day for the frontier. On his way the Governor of Ismail gave him news that the Ataman of the Cossacks had declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia.

On the 26th, the fortress is said to have been on fire for ten hours, and the progress of the besiegers to have been considerable.

On the 25th, the Russian army had not passed the Danube at any point. It is said that the numerous strong fortresses on that river had received supplies from Constantinople, that would greatly impede its passage.

A naval action took place before Anapo on the 27th, between the Russians and the Turks, in which the flotilla of the latter was destroyed with a loss of 1200 men and six standards. The time was still wasting before the fortress of Brailow, and it was evident that the Russians did not consider it safe to pass the Danube, having that and the other strong places in their rear.

The London Observer of the 22d June, has the following paragraph:

The Sultan had endeavoured in vain to form a treaty with Austria, which would have prevented any acquisition of territory by the Russians. The great strength of the Turks is to be exerted at Shumla, on the high road to Constantinople, where they foiled the Russians in the last war, but should the Emperor be so tardy in his advances, he will not be in a condition to attack or turn this celebrated pass until the next campaign. The Archduke Michael, who commands the left wing of the Russian armies, will have to reduce Varna in his progress, but it is supposed that the Russian fleet will contribute to the speedy fall of this strong place. The Emperor had visited Odessa to hasten the supplies, and had again left the town for head-quarters. We believe the plan of the Russians is by landing a large force to the north east of Constantinople, to turn Shumla, and render it useless. But, suppose Russia victorious in an eminent degree, what will be the reward of all this waste of labour and of life? The settlement of this point is pregnant with danger to Europe.

"Liverpool, June 24.

Our cotton market continues in a dull and declining state; there being no improvement in the Manchester Market for either goods or yarns. Dealers and Spinners appear to purchase reluctantly, and only to supply their present and immediate purposes. Exporters have purchased the last week, about 500 bags of American Cotton, but the demand has not been sufficient to take off the Cotton which has been pressed upon the market, and prices are lower, making a decline this month of nearly ¼ per lb. in American descriptions, and fully as much in Brazils and Egyptian.

"June 24.

Our Cotton market still continues very inactive; the state of the Manchester trade is discouraging, and the dealers and spinners, thinking that the late supplies would have some effect upon our prices, have kept aloof as much as possible. The sales last week were only 8180 bags, of which 5600 were American Cottons, consisting of 3500 Uplands, 900 New Orleans, and 1200 Sea Islands. The import was 5760 bags, of which 2700 were from the the United States. In the prices we may say that a decline of 1s 8d was submitted to, but not by the holders generally; this was done only by a few who preferred to submit to this reduction, rather than not to proceed in sales. Cotton, Upland, ord. to mid. 5¾ a 6¼, fair 6½, good fair to good, 6⅞ to 7.

"June 27.

Our Cotton market continues in the same listless state it was in the past week, and the sales during the last 5 days may amount to 6000 bags, and if there be any change, the prices are lower for all descriptions of cotton. The arrivals are very heavy, exceeding 25,000 bags thus far this week.

New York, Aug. 7.

Cotton.—Shipments to considerable extent are making from first hands, but buyers evince but little disposition to come forward, although prices may be said to have declined ½ a cent on fine qualities, and full ¾ to 1 cent on middling descriptions; and freights readily obtained to Liverpool and Havre at 3-8d. The sales from 31st July to the 6th inst. inclusive, amount to about 1,500 bales Uplands and Alabamas 10¼ to 11½c; 400 New Orleans 10½ to 12½c. Export from 1st to 31st July, 9000 bales.

Walk in.—At a walking match, in England, one man undertook, for 10*l.* to walk twice the distance in an hour that another person could backwards. As was expected, he *walked in* to some of the knowing ones.

Empty.—Moses Turner, a merchant in Ohio, received several cases of goods, last spring, from New York, marked M. T.

From the Charleston Mercury.

COTTON.

Among the latest articles of European news, the following claims the special attention of the Southern Planters:

"*Latest from Europe.*—By the British ship *Mary Catharine*, Capt. Hodgson, arrived yesterday afternoon, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 27th and of Liverpool to the 28th of June.

A letter from Liverpool of the 25th, with which we have been favored, says—"I fear we shall have some alteration in duties, in consequence of the measures lately pursued by your government. By a Resolution of the House of Commons, *all Cotton from British ports is only to pay a duty of one shilling per cwt.*"

If it be true that Great Britain is about to commence a system of *discriminating duties* against our cotton, the time will not be distant when our Planters will realize *the worst effects of the Tariff system.* However severe the tax on Southern productions, under a system which imposes an average duduty of 50 per cent. on imports, even that would be unimportant compared with the entire loss of the foreign Cotton trade, which will infallibly take place, whenever our duties on British goods shall amount to a prohibition, and Great Britain is enabled to supply herself with the article from other sources. This view of the subject has been over and over again presented to the National Legislature, and the only answers attempted to be made, have been—

1st. That the interest of Great Britain affords a perfect security against high duties on American Cotton.

2d. That the United States can and will furnish a home market for all the Cotton raised in the United States.

Now, although it will be admitted as a general rule, that nations will be governed in their intercourse exclusively by considerations of self-interest, yet this rule is not of universal application. Did the United States, in the adoption of the "Restrictive System" by which all intercourse with the States of Europe was interdicted, consult her true interests? Was Buonaparte's celebrated "Continental System" calculated to promote the welfare of the nations which adopted it? And are not all systems of *mutual restrictions* founded on principles of *retaliation*, destructive of the true interests of all parties? What assurance, therefore, can we have, that Great Britain, in her attempts to counteract our policy, will be governed by a more enlightened regard to her true interests, than our government has been in the establishment of that policy, at war as it certainly is, with the best interests of the United States? And if the two countries are once fairly engaged in the *retaliating system*, it requires no prophet to tell us, that influenced by their passions and their pride, that system will be adhered to, however disastrous to both parties, until the evils flowing from it shall become altogether intolerable. It is worthy also of consideration, that the moment a system of retaliation is openly avowed as the policy of Great Britain, the manufacturing party will find in the excitement that will grow out of such an avowal, a most powerful ally. Indeed it may well be doubted, if the agricultural and commercial interests of the country shall not be able to obtain a modification of the Tariff, before the imposition, by Great Britain of discrinating duties on our Cotton, if they will ever be able to effect it afterwards.

If the influence of the mere names of "the American System," and "Home Industry," (names cunningly devised by Mr. Clay for purposes of popular delusion, have sustained the popularity of the system, hitherto, what will be the effect of appeals to the honest pride and ardent patriotism of the American people, to prevent their legislation from being influenced by the threats or hostile movements of Great Britain, "the old and hereditary enemy of the United States?" But may it not become the interest of Great Britain to supply herself with cotton from other countries, if the United States shall, by prohibitory duties on British goods, render the trade unprofitable to her. That a country cannot import without exporting is unquestionable, and that taxes and restrictions on exports must lessen and may finally destroy the trade between any two countries, is equally certain. It may be well therefore to inquire on what foundation the supposition rests, that we may impose what duties we please on British goods; nay, that we may totally prohibit them; but still that our exports to that country will remain unaffected? The gratuitous assumption that Great Britian can never to any considerable extent supply herself with Cotton except from the U. States, is contradicted by stubborn facts. The quantity of Cotton obtained by Great Britain from other countries *has increased, and is increasing in a most alarming manner*, and it is morally certain, that she can in a very few years, supply herself with the whole quantity she now consumes, without obtaining a single bale from the U. States. Our only security is to be found in making it her interest not to do so, by leaving the trade between the two countries on the most liberal footing. For my own part, I look with anxiety and alarm to the first step which may be taken in the establishment of discriminating duties against American Cotton, because I fear that when the Rubicon is passed, neither party will recede.

A PLANTER.

Lowell, (Mass.) July 25.

There are now seven mills in operation in this town, in which are manufactured, weekly, over one hundred and twenty five thousand yards of cotton cloth. At Mr. Hurd's mills are weekly manufactured about three thousand yards of cassimere. Two other mills for the manufacture of cotton cloth are now ready to receive the machinery when completed, and two more are now being erected, besides a very large building for a carpet factory.

If an ass goes a travelling, he'll not come home a horse.

From the last number of the American Journal of Science.

Notice of the Tockoa and Tallulah Falls in Georgia, by *A. Foster.*

In a Southern excursion, during the autumn of 1827, I visited a Table Mountain in Pendleton, So. Carolina, and the Tockoa and Tallulah Falls in Habersham, Georgia. Those only who have visited and contemplated this interesting section of our country can justly appreciate the beauty and magnificence, and the wildness and sublimity of the scenery around the Southern termination of the Blue Ridge.

It is now in my power to gratify the curiosity of my northern friends, by describing every thing that astonished or delighted our little party of travellers.—But to the admirer of his Creator's works, never yet in their native richness and variety described by the geographer, sketched by the artist, or sung by the poet, permit a traveller to recommend an excursion along the western and mountainous border of North and South Carolina, and Georgia. If you have imagined southern scenery to be tame and uniform, your disappointment, like my own, will be most gratifying and complete. A brief sketch of the two principal falls is all that will at this time be attempted.

Tockoa Fall is in a small creek of the same name, just before it runs into the Tugalo, one hundred and fifty miles above Augusta. The perpendicular fall is one hundred and eighty-six feet, measured by a line. It is surrounded by no wild scenery. The rivulet disturbed by no rapids, moves with a gentle current, and drops without warning, into a beautiful basin below, expanding into fine rain before it reaches the bottom; and the breeze which always plays there, spreads a thick spray around, and ornaments the falling water, the rocks, and the shrubbery, with rainbows. A carriage road is within a stone's throw of the fall, and our party rode to the base, and to the summit, of the precipice.

The Tockoa produces a sensation rather of the beautiful than the sublime—it pleases, but does not terrify—it satisfies, but does not overwhelm the expectation. It is a fine preparation for the tremendous scenery which awaits the traveller 16 miles northward.

The rapids of Tallulah are in Georgia, ten miles above the union of the Tallulah and Chatooga rivers which form the Tugaloo, five miles from South Carolina, and about 20 miles from the line of North Carolina. The river, which is forty yards wide above the rapids, is forced for a mile and a fourth through a range of mountains, into a channel scarcely 20 feet broad. The mountain receives the water into a broad basin, surrounded by solid rock one hundred feet in height. Here the stream pauses in anticipation of the awful gulf—then rushes down a cataract forty feet—then hurrying through a narrow winding passage, dashing from side to side against the precipice, and repeatedly turning at right angles, is precipitated one hundred feet—and a moment after fifty feet more—and then making many short turns, it rushes down three or four falls of twenty and ten feet. The sum of the fall in the distance of a mile is estimated at three hundred and fifty feet.

The rapids, however splendid, apart from the sublimity with which they are surrounded, are only an appendage to the stupendous banks of solid rock, descending almost perpendicularly to the water on both sides of the river, and varying in the distance of a mile, from seven hundred to one thousand feet in height, so that the stream literally passes that distance through the mountain, or rather through the high lands that connect two mountains.

The visiter approaches from the West, finds an easy descent for the last mile, and drives his carriage to the very edge of the gulf. No unusual appearance of pointed rocks or broken lands, admonish him that the rapids are near, till suddenly he sees the open abyss. He advances cautiously, from tree to tree, till he looks down upon the water. Instantly, his mind surrenders itself to the overwhelming sensation of awe and amazement. He neither speaks nor smiles—and even a jest or smile from a friend is painful to his feelings; which, particularly with the ladies, (as at the Niagara Falls,) are often relieved by weeping. Some of our company, hurrying down to the brink without giving the mind time to collect itself, experienced dizziness and faintness, and were compelled to crawl back.

Here are no artificial embellishments. The scenery wears the artless robe of nature's wilderness. The romantic variety, magnificence and sublimity of Jehovah's works are untouched by human hands.—The rapids are in the bosom of a forest, in which are seen burrows of foxes, and dens of rattlesnakes, and in which are heard the howling of wolves, and the screaming of eagles,—there the wild deer bound gracefully through the small bushes, and pass the trees rifted by lightning.

In front of the spectator, the perpendicular face of the rock on the opposite shore, presenting an endless variety of colours,—brown, white, azure and purple,—overhanging, receded, angular and square surfaces—figures in bass relief, ornamented with shrubbery—small rivulets falling in graceful cascades down the precipice—the opening abyss, lined with massive rock the foaming, roaring water at the bottom, encircled by rambows, all seen at one view, produce sensations unutterable. The feeling once enjoyed, you desire to recall, but it can be recalled only by placing yourself again upon the spot. Nor does the scenery lose its power by long and minute examination. I lingered about the rapids three days, and the effect was rather heightened by new discoveries, than weakened by familiarity.

This, however, was the most sublime and awful hour of my life. Perhaps few have ever been favored with a display more magnificently impressive of the power and presence of Omnipotence. Heaven and earth seemed to display their most terrific operations, and conspired to make us feel our own feebleness.

The Rock House is an entrance apparently ten feet square, leading into the perpendicular face of the rock too far down the side to be accessible. We were informed, by the guide, of an Indian tradition that this is the door of paradise. They had frequently traced their lost companions to this spot, and could never hear of them again; since which no Indian has been known to hunt alone near the Rapids of Tallulah. At present the less superstitious eagle finds this a safe retreat to rear her young.

There are three places of descent to the bed of the river; two of these meet at the same place, and the other leads to the bottom of the upper fall. The other falls have been approached very seldom, and only by fording up the stream. Both descents cannot easily be performed the same day; the upper one to the fall is the most interesting. To look out at the opening of this deep gulf pays the excessive fatigue of the lower descent, but the view from several positions above, produces the most enchanting effect of grandeur and sublimity.

At these Rapids, I very forcibly feel the influence by which the primitive worshippers, selected grand and terrible scenes as the most favorable places to hold converse with the Deity. The mountain's top—the mouth of the grotto, were selected by the rude inhabitants of untaught nations as the dwelling place of a presiding divinity.

I left this place with an unsatisfied curiosity, convinced that a year might have been consumed in examining every object interesting to a scientific traveller.

The most magnificent general view is from a part of the precipice which projects over the abyss twenty feet, and which is gained by a descent of fifteen feet. This is half way between the commencement and termination of the rapids, near the highest part of the mountain through which they pass, not less than one thousand feet above the water, and affords the best view of the second and third falls, one of which is almost under the projection. Our company had just gained this site, sufficiently agitated with our situation, when instantly a peal of thunder burst over us, and the rain descended upon us. The young ladies took shelter under a projecting bank, from which one step might have precipitated them one thousand feet into the foaming River—the rest of the party crowded under a single umbrella, the point of the overhanging rock. The rock formerly the entrance of the Indian's paradise, now the eagle's habitation, was before us, the in front and on either hand opened wide and —over us roared the thunder—under us, at the same distance, were seen and heard the and dashing of the cataracts—"Heaven's re ry" played around—and the wind swept great violence. At this moment a large pine us was rifted by the lightning, and its trunk splintered to the ground. Echo answered side to side, rumbling long and loud, throu caverns of the broken mountain. We all tre and looked at each other in silence. The la tained the shock with unexpected equanimi kept their places. In half an hour the cloud over—the wind slept—the sun casting its rainbows round the falls, spread over the wil a mild and enchanting serenity, and we pursu discoveries with augmented interest.

In prefering the rapids to the Table Mount I decidedly do, in common with many of taste in scenery, I would object to no part of miration so justly and so largely bestowed latter. Each presents scenes like no other United States, the one is so perfectly unlik ther, and both are so remarkable, that a visit one, in no respect supersedes the propriety ing the other.

The effect from the top of the Table Rock unmixed overwhelming sensation of the sub the spectator walks along the edge of the precipice for the third of a mile, his mind time for expansion to receive the full impr its new situation. This is accomplished by the attention upon each object separately—b of Slicking before him—the plantations belo and the broad bosom of the forest spreading way—but the effect of the precipice under vails over all other emotions. As the spectator half a mile under the precipice, the height of is at this distance about seven hundred and feet, and the base of which contains a narrow midway between the summit and base of the tain, a variety of emotions is enjoyed, too co to be described. Objects pleasing, novel, bea and sublime, are every moment demanding tention. On the summit his countenance is hi words few, and his imagination strongly e At the base his countenance lighted up, and conversation animated and brilliant. For his visit summit he feels rewarded, and his mind ex panded. With his visit to the base he is more satisfied; he is delighted; his feelings have kindled—the company are endeared to him, retiring he says "no day of my life has passed agreeably or more profitably" The party however, unanimously express a preference itapids of Tallulah. As at the Table Mountain so *two days at least* should be devoted to the

Mud Creek Fall is twenty-five miles north lulah. I did not visit it, but was informed whole fall of this cataract is two hundred and feet; that it is a large creek, and the effect ly interesting.

The Currihee Mountain is one mile from the on Fall, affords a rich reward for the toil of its summit. On the north is a view of the Ridge surpassed in its prospect of "mountain on mountain," perhaps by no other site in the States. On the south, Georgia and South Ca with exception of a few plantations on the present one unbroken forest as far as the sight tends. As you traverse this forest you will times see splendid situations insulated from the of the world, in the fertile vallies, surrounded the conveniences, the elegancies and the ac refinements of social life.

American Ingenuity.—Every day brings forth additional specimens of the ingenuity of our countrymen. We experienced gratification, a few days since, in examining a *Piano*, the fruit of great perseverance, ingenuity on the part of one of our industrious citizens, Mr. Wesley Wing. This is the second he has made, and in ordering he has had no experience in the business, is a great triumph of mechanical science.—The exterior of the Instrument handsomely finished, and the tone is full and agreeable. As he can afford to sell it for about one-half the sum usually demanded here, we hope those in want of the article will give him a call.—*Ral. Reg.*

Molasses Tax.—In the remarks which we made a few weeks ago, on the burdensome operation of this tax, we stated, that the effect of the additional duty of *five* cents a gallon, would be, either to destroy this source of revenue altogether, or to abstract from the pockets of the poorer class of the community the enormous sum of $50,000. An arrival at Boston from Martinique, proves that our predictions were not without foundation. The brig Counsellor was ordered to bring home a cargo of Molasses, but on receiving the news of the tariff, finding that the increase of duty would sweep off all the profits, and make the importation a losing business, the parties interested determined to leave the cargo, and bring the vessel back in ballast, with only eight hogsheads of molasses on board. It is the opinion of the captain that most of the other vessels which he left at Martinique, which were there on the same errand as himself, will return in the same manner.

Washington, August

The President of the United States in this city, on Monday evening, on his return visit to the family seat in Massachusetts.

The Descent.—Yesterday, Mr. Patch plunged into the North River from an elevation of 90 feet, quite successfully. There was a stage raised upon the top of the mast of an Albany sloop, from which he descended to the astonishment of thousands. It is said that he has carried the art to such perfection, that he did not descend more than 30 feet below the surface of the water. *N. Y. Com.*

We observe in the Cherokee Phoenix of the 9th inst. a list of candidates for the National Committee, and Council of the nation. This list shows that the affairs of that nation are, most probably, managed by white men, or the descendants of white men, for by far the larger number of those who may be elected may be in the same position, bear the names of white men, as will appear by the following statement:

For the Cooswattee District—5 white men's and 2 Indian names.

For the Chattooga District—3 white, 1 Indian.

For the Chickamauga District—1 white, 2 Indian.

For the Ahmoe District—5 white, 1 Indian.

For the hickory Log District—1 white, 6 Indian.—*Georgia Journal.*

New York, August 4.

ale College.—We are sorry to learn that erious misunderstanding has arisen be- en the Principals of this respectable In- ution and a portion of the Pupils, which resulted in an open rupture, and the hdrawal of nearly one-third of the Scho- . The circumstances of this unfortunate urrence, we hear, were these: The scho- s had become dissatisfied with their *fare* ommons, and several times petitioned for improvement. At length some of them sed any longer to partake, and in viola- n of the rules, withdrew from the public le. Four of these delinquents were ex- led. This being deemed an act of injus- , a remonstrance was got up, and sign- by one hundred and forty-four of the olars, demanding the re-instatement of ir fellows, and threatening, in case of re- al, to withdraw in a body from the Col- e. The Faculty could not, without a re- ation of their laws, comply with this de- nd, and the resolution of the scholars s carried into effect on Saturday. About y of them arrived here yesterday morn- , on the way to their homes. A good l of excitement prevails at New Haven this subject.

New York, August 4.

Fire.—A fire broke out in Laurens Street, ar Broome Street, at about one o'clock s morning, and spread with great ra- idity, extending into Broome and Woos- Streets, and consuming or injuring, in upwards of twenty buildings—mostly uable dwelling houses, and many of em just completed, having never been te- nted.

Southern Review.—The Charleston Patriot July 28 states that the third number of Southern Review would appear on the of August. The several articles have following titles:—Irving's Life of Co- bus, Origin of Rhyme, Kent's Commen- ies, Travels in the south of Russia, Ma- ia, Flint's Valley of the Mississippi, the ir Maid of Perth, Scott's Life of Napo- n Bonaparte, Montgomery's Omnipre- ce of the Deity.

Shipping Interest.—Not since the last war, s the shipping interest been so much de- ssed as at the present moment. Our eign commerce has been rapidly dimin- ng for some years past. The system rsued by the present cabinet has been a edged sword of ruin. By the reciproci- laws and treaties, foreign vessels are per- ted to carry away many bulky produc- s, which our own vessels ought to do. is code was brought about by Mr. A- ms, and much praise claimed by him for Its spirit is in direct opposition to that the tariff laws. Ship-building is at its rest ebb, and employment can scarcely got. Last year there was about 70,000 s more of shipping built than in 1826. is, in conjunction with other measures, s glutted the seaports. On every hand, re is nothing but gloom and disaster.

N. Y. Enquirer.

From the New York Enquirer.

Coats off (in warm weather.)—A gentleman the name of *Cotes*, took himself *off*, last ek, from his boarding house, and *unfor- nately* forgot to pay his landlady for some o or three months' board; he will proba- y make an attempt to put himself *on* some her person, which would be quite uncom- rtable this warm weather.

Catching Cold.—A reward of fifty dollars offered in Kentucky, for the apprehension a horse thief, whose name is *Colde*. There e hopes of his being taken.

Adams men.—A Mrs. Adams, of the town Jefferson, had three sons at a birth, a- ut a month since. They and their father e all the Adams men, that have been seen "those parts" lately.

Shoulder arms!—Owing to the bursting of cannon in Pennsylvania, on the fourth ult. man was under the necessity of having th *arms* taken off near the *shoulders*. By e laws of that state, he is excused from rrying *arms* for the future.

A great Walker.—A Mr. *Walker*, near Al- ny, weighed 310 pounds a few days since. his is the least he has been known to eigh for several years.

Robbing the Mail.—A male (not a female) as knocked down, a short time since, in e suburbs of Philadelphia, and robbed of ur or five dollars, and a silver watch.

Leg Bail.—A man was put on the limits, st week, in this city. Mr. *Thomas B.* gge was his *bail*.

Currying favors.—A tanner, near Utica, dvertise for the *favor of tanning and curry- g* the farmers' hides. It is said he will be fused by most of them. N. W.

Breach of Water Privilege.—In the course f a destructive freshet which lately happen- d in the county of Onondagua, a *law office*, ntaining four *limbs*, being ousted from erra Firma by a stream which had been d by cloud and storm, until it had swol- n *ingens flumen*, moved majestically down s *native* element. About the hour of mid- ght, its occupants, who were asleep, were akened by the building coming in con- ct with some other object, set afloat by the oving of the waters, and in a "pretty par- ular" panic, *demurred* from the journey, d resolved on staying proceedings, and linquishing the premises, with the ap- rtenance thereunto belonging. There- re, at the hazard of their lives, they eject- themselves from all and sundry, the te- ment, Blackstone, Hawkins and the own, &c. and rested safe on land.

Out of three of the best things, three the worst arise—from truth, hatred; m familiarity, contempt; from happiness, ry. *Plutarch.*

Some have been thought brave, because ey were afraid to run away.

The Louisiana Advertiser states that General W. H. Overton (the Jackson Candidate) has been elected to Congress from the 3d Congressional District by a majority of 159 over his opponent Mr. Brent—and that it is more than probable that Mr. Saunders is also elected in opposition to Mr. Gurley. Further accounts from Louisiana, and particularly as regards the elections to the State Legislature, will no doubt go far to prove that that State has not deserted the cause of her deliverer.—*Charleston Mercury.*

In a letter from Havana, of the 3d of July, it is intimated from a very respectable source, that "it is generally believed that the authorities of the Island have been desirous to take off the tonnage duty on lumber vessels, and on the export of Molasses to the United States, and then levy the amount which the revenue would consequently suffer, by adding an equal amount to the present duties on lard, pork and hogs."

Ladies wanted.—A paper printed in the State of Alabama speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is, as soon as possible, hurried to the hymenial altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies? Whether the cottons or broadcloths are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles.—They shall have *protection* forever.

Modern Female Fashion.—The prevailing head-dresses are monstrous. The bonnet has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; if a lady now resemble a mushroom, all head and no body, what shall we say to the new Parisian modes which will, in a few days, surprise the eyes of the Dicky Sams, and make them stare with astonishment? We are credibly informed, that the new dresses will require twice the quantity of stuff that is employed in making one in the fashion; and that where 12 yards of silk were sufficient before, four-and-twenty will now scarcely make a lady's dress according to the reigning fashion. Every lady, we are told, will be in a *pucker* before and in a *bustle* behind; and that, what with pads, and stuffing, and whalebone, and the other inexpressibles of female attire, which are hid from the eyes of all save those of the initiated, our wives and daughters will, when dressed in the height of the mode, appear twice their natural bulk, and present to the eyes of admiring friends a rotundity of figure truly aldermanic.—The shoulders of the gown will, we hear, resemble a grenadier's coat; the sleeves, down to the elbow, will be completely filled up; and a hump, under the soft name of a bustle, placed on every fair creature's back, in resemblance of the "envious mountain," "whereon sat deformity," which King Richard the third wears in dramatic exhibition. The truth is, that some fat, misshapen old dowager is the inventress of the preposterous dress which we have attempted to describe.—Finding that she stood no chance of attracting observation when surrounded by the sylphdike forms and fairy shapes of Nature's favorites, this old beldame conceived the idea of bringing up a fashion which should destroy all symmetry of person, by padding, and puckering, and stuffing.—*Albion.*

The daily increasing size of the city of London and its dependencies, requires that some new means of exercise should be afforded to those persons who live in the central divisions of it. All the fields and waste grounds—west, north, and south—which used to be crowded every afternoon with cricket and foot-ball players, even so recently as 20 years ago, are now built over, covered with streets and squares; the Marylebone fields, which furnished means of recreation to thousands, are shut up under the title of the Regent's Park; and a man living now at the Mechanics' institute in Southampton-buildings, would have two miles to walk, in the readiest direction, before he could put his foot upon turfed ground; being then probably only upon sufferance in the Royal demesne, and having to take care where he treads, lest he should be sent to Bridewell as a trespasser. The natural result is, that a mechanic, when his work is done, adjourns to some public house to set over a game at "dominos," or lose his day's wages in a smoky skittle-shed; when, if he had the opportunity of meeting his shopmates and comrades in any open, active, and inspiriting diversion, the sport, for its own sake, would be amusement enough, and the unwholesome excitements of gin and gambling might be dispensed with.—*London paper.*

What do you know about it.—My uncle was a particular man; he had been in the fierce contest of our Revolution, and had followed the standard of Wayne in the Indian expedition—accordingly, with all his queerness he was a most interesting old soldier. I remember well, how we little folks used to hang around him, as behind the old stove, on winter evenings, he recounted, perhaps for the hundredth time, the scenes of war. The old man is gone—he died a Christian soldier. One lesson I learnt from him, which I shall never forget—never to utter about men, or matters of life, what I do not personally know. He was a bitter enemy to the *Hearsay* family. One question settled the matter with him—"What do you know about it?" His plan was, to believe nothing for which the retailer would not consent to *be responsible*. Would it not be of vast importance to society, if every man would think of this question. "What do you know about it?" How much scandal would be saved; how many dark surmises, how many unkind suspicions, would be choaked in their birth. If we would live comfortably in this tell-tale world, we must practice on the old gentleman's rule.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 14, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Bertie county—George O. Askew, Senate; Wm. S. Mhoon and Joseph Watford, Commons.

Currituck—Samuel Salyear, S; Enoch Ball and Benjamin Simmons, C.

Pitt—John Joiner, S; Marshall Dickerson and —— Moye, C.

Signs.—A friend in Wilmington gives us the following state of the vote on the Presidential election, taken at the Sound near Wilmington, on the 4th July, by Capt. L. H. Marsteller.

For Jackson	50
For Adams	00

He assures us that that District is safe for Old Hickory; as indeed, we believe every District in the State is.

Exchange.—We notice a further improvement in our currency. For Cape Fear Notes, U. S. Bank Notes may be had at 4 per cent.; for State and Newbern 4½ to 5 per cent.—Bank U. S. Checks 5 per cent premium.

North Carolina Manufactures.—We were no less surprised than pleased, on opening a late Columbia (S. C.) paper, to meet with the following advertisement of a mercantile house in that town:

"SOUTHERN DOMESTICS.—The subscribers have received on consignment, from the Lincolnton Cotton Manufacturing Company, of North Carolina, 3,000 yards 4-4 sheeting, which they offer low for cash, either by wholesale or retail. Those who wish to encourage Southern enterprise will please favor us with a call. D. & J. EWART."

So, North Carolina is the first of the Southern States to export domestic cloths. This fact will surprize the people of the State themselves, not one in ten of whom, we suspect, are aware of the existence of such an establishment as that at Lincolnton, the only one in the State, (may we not say in the Southern States?) in which cloth is manufactured.* But the spirit of the South is up, and in a few years, we doubt not, manufactories will be scattered over the country. Driven to it by the operations of the "American System," as it is called, the South will ere long assert the independence on all the world which it is capable of maintaining; and that system, which, if tamely submitted to, is calculated to complete the ruin of the Southern States, will be the happy means of wealth and independence to them, by exhibiting and calling into action all their latent resources, and giving a powerful impetus to industry and enterprize. In this view, and hoping for these effects, the people already begin to look upon the Tariff as a blessing, rather than the curse which it was expected to prove.

* The Cotton Factories in this place and in Edgecombe county, are for spinning only.

The people of the South cannot be too often reminded of the advantages derived from every species of manufacture, carried on within themselves, by which they may prevent the purchase of any article of necessity from abroad. Every dollar kept at home by this means is almost a clear gain, and it is therefore the duty of every man, especially in the present condition of the country, as far as possible to live upon the productions of his own neighborhood, county, or state. That we may do what may be in our power to aid the home manufacturing interest, it will at all times give us pleasure to bring into public notice any establishment of the kind. It is with this view that we now state, that the paper on which the Observer has been printed for the last twelve months, was manufactured at the Paper Mill of David Anderson, Esq. in this town. Besides ours, we believe that several other papers, (among them the Raleigh Star, Salisbury Journal, Wilmington Recorder, and Reporter,) are supplied from this mill. There are two other mills in the State, viz: one at Raleigh, owned by Messrs. Joseph Gales & Son; and one at Salem, owned by Gotleib Shober, Esq. Between them, they furnish very nearly all the paper used for printing within the State. In addition to which, we believe each of these mills manufactures more or less writing paper, of a good quality.

Louisiana Election.—We take pleasure in correcting our statement of last week relative to the result of this election.—More recent accounts than those on which our paragraph was founded, leave no room to doubt that Gen. Overton, a Jackson man, is elected to Congress in place of Mr. Brent, and that Mr. Gurley, who it was said would be elected by a large majority, has only succeeded by 54 votes over Mr. Saunders, his Jackson opponent. This, we presume, is certain, as it is on the authority of New Orleans papers of the 19th ult. The political complexion of the Legislature, is not yet ascertained.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. HALE: I notice in your last Observer, a meeting of the Managers of the Bible Society at Raleigh, devising ways and means "for completing the plan, which has been *partially* executed, of furnishing every destitute family in the county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures." I read also, in the last Christian Advocate and Journal, some account of the proceedings of a Bible Society in Louisville, Kentucky, having the same benevolent intention, of supplying the destitute. About 800 or 1000 dollars was subscribed; a Meeting of the managers took place, &c &c. &c.; but I notice now particularly, the proceedings of a second meeting of these managers, in the words of my authority—"At that meeting a Minister was chosen to distribute the Bibles, for which he receives 50 dollars a month. Suppose the Agent spends twelve months in the discharge of his duties, as it is presumed he will, it follows that of one thousand dollars subscribed for a noble charity, the managers give him six hundred." This, I think, is fully up to any thing done among *us*, either by "Female Benevolent, or Bible Societies," and as economy is the order of the day, ought we not to pause, even in the distribution of our charity, and enquire if no means can be devised to save us from this horrible *Tariff upon Bibles?* "They order these matters otherwise in France."

CAUTION.

The opponents of Gen. Jackson appear to be getting more and more desperate each day. Story after story is circulated against him, lives its little day, and is then thrown by to make way for its equally ephemeral successor. They are now making the most strenuous exertions to work themselves and the people into a belief that the General is not a native of this country, but was born in Ireland!

Cure for the Dropsy.—We understand that the following prescription has completely cured a gentleman in Bladen county, (whose name we could mention,) of this dangerous disease, viz: An ounce of Saltpetre dissolved in a quart of water; of which a wine glass full to be taken morning, noon, and night; each dose to be followed immediately by a wine glass full of rye whiskey.

Manufactures in the South.—We perceive from the Georgia papers, that the enterprizing citizens of that State are making the necessary arrangements for establishing Cotton Manufactories, thus availing themselves of the advantages so abundantly supplied by God and Nature. The capacity of the Southern States for manufacturing their great staple, is no longer a matter of speculation—it has been demonstrated by practical experiment. It is astonishing, that prejudice and habit have not before yielded to the energy of determined perseverance. Every part of the South is supplied with never-failing and never-freezing power, inviting the hand of industry. Why should we hesitate? We have the raw material at our doors, and we have slave labor, which is an important consideration. An able coloured hand may be hired with us, by the year for $35, whilst in the Northern factories they pay a white laborer, at least $125. In addition to this difference in the price of labor, we shall have no turning out for higher wages, and the consequent loss and delay—an abandonment of the Factory by the hands—no fluctuation in the labor—the water power will scarcely be more steady than the slave power.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Extract of a letter dated Chatham, Aug. 5.

"I attended the Rail Road meeting on the 1st instant. It was a lively and animating meeting; the proceedings of which I deem it unnecessary to mention, as they were all ordered to be published in pamphlet form for distribution, and every Editor in the State is requested to copy them.

"I hope, now the subject is started, that it will not be abandoned till the road shall be completed, which I consider the only means at present in our power to prevent our State from sinking into the misery and ruin which otherwise inevitably awaits her. But to effect this, it will cost a great sum of money, which causes many who would be glad that the Road could be made, to despair of its ever being done. But I concur with the able and enlightened Carlton, and believe, that 40 cents annually, from each poll-taxable man in the State, would, if judiciously expended, build the proposed Rail Road, in ten years at most. And, for the further encouragement and speedy accomplishment of it, I, who am altogether dependent upon *my own* industry for my living, will freely subscribe to the State, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid in five annual instalments, (besides the 40 cents tax,) provided the State will undertake to build the *Central Rail Road.* And if blessed with the continuance of life and health, I will freely engage to continue the subscription to fifty dollars, for five years more, should the State require it to accomplish the work; and I have no doubt but there are many who will do as much, and many much more—for I believe, thousands will subscribe liberally, in the counties through which the Road will run, and those others nearest to it, provided the State will undertake and presevere in the work. And that the friends to the prosperity of the State would draft subscription papers, and try how much they can get subscribed to aid the State in constructing this Road through it, is the wish of

A Citizen of Chatham."

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor; and of his worth, talents and services no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished captain, (Andrew Jackson,) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its *moral property*, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the *utmost kindness.*"

HENRY CLAY.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8½ a 9¼; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 20 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 60 a 65.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. JAMES PORTER, Tinner, formerly of Middletown, Con., in the 29th year of his age.

Also, on Sunday last, Mr. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Sign Painter, aged about 50 years, a native of London, but for many years a resident in this town.

In Chatham County, on the 5th inst., of a violent attack of bilious fever, Mr. MAURICE F. MANLY. The deceased had been a Student of Medicine in this place, during the present year, and went to Chatham upon a visit to his friends, where he was attacked with the fever which terminated his life. His modest and unassuming manners, and kind and generous spirit, had made a highly favorable impression upon all his acquaintances.—*Raleigh Register.*

In Washington, Wilkes county, Geo., on the 31st ult., Col. DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL, a distinguished citizen of that State.

ATTENTION!
Independent Company.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Armory, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, in complete Summer Uniform.

By order of Major STRONG,

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

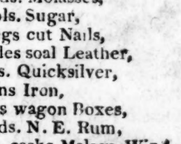
August 14.

☞The Board of Managers of the "Fayetteville Auxiliary Tract Society," are requested to meet at the Methodist Sunday School Room, on Friday evening next, at early candlelight.

JNO. CARNEY, C. Sec'ry.

August 14.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.



At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

20 Barrels Superior Hartford *ALE*,
Also, 15 barrels bottled *PORTER*,

which will be disposed of on favourable terms if applied for *soon*, by

DEMING & McLEAN.

August 14. 84-3w.

TO THE DEBTORS

To the late Firm of B. OLIVER & THOMAS, of Fayetteville.

HAVING filed my Bill in Equity against Benjamin Oliver, Esq. of the above Firm, and having obtained from his Honor, Judge Ruffin, a Writ of Injunction, together with other writs ordered by his Honor, and the writs having been served on said Oliver—by virtue of the said writs, I hereby forewarn all persons indebted to the above Firm in any manner, from paying the whole or any part of their debts to the said Oliver until the suit is decided, as I shall cause them to pay them again in case said suit is decided in my favor.

PHILIP H. THOMAS.

Milton, Caswell County, N. C., Aug. 11, 1828.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON,

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 84tf.

$25 Reward.

BROKE Jail on the 3d inst., a likely young negro fellow by the name of *GEORGE*, about thirty years of age, rather below the ordinary size, genteel form, no particular marks recollected, supposed to have the money of a certain negro trader that was robbed in this place about eighteen months ago, as he was bound over to Court for that offence. The above reward will be given by me for his apprehension and confinement so that I get him again.

CHARLES ROBINSON,

Rockingham, Aug. 10, 1828. 84-3w.

A Teacher Wanted,

ONE who can come well recommended as to qualifications and morals, is much wanted, and will meet with good encouragement at Strabane, Lenoir County, N. C. Letters on the subject may be addressed to the Subscriber, Post Master at Strabane.

NEEDHAM WHITFIELD.

August 10, 1828. 84 2w.

Notice.

MY Wife *ELIZABETH* having left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

DUNCAN McLAY.

Richmond County, N. C., Aug. 11, 1828. 843t

Odd and Even System.

THE next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of *Baltimore*, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The capital prizes are

Ten Thousand Dollars,

$2,000—$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in *Cash*. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!*

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	0 *cents.*

☞ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, July 9, 1828. BALTIMORE.

POETRY.

None that have passed beyond the days of youthful hope and illusion, will read without feeling the deep truths so eloquently sung in the following lines, by one of Nature's truest poets.

NATURE'S FAREWELL.—By Mrs. Hemans.

"The beautiful is vanish'd, and returns not."
Coleridge's *Wallenstein.*

A youth rode forth from his childhood's home,
Through the crowded paths of the world to roam,
And the green leaves whisper'd, as he pass'd,
"Wherefore, thou dreamer! away so fast?

"Knew'st thou with what thou art parting here,
Long would'st thou linger in doubt and fear;
Thy heart's free laughter, thy sunny hours,
Thou hast left in our shades with the Spring's wild flowers.

"Under the arch by our mingling made,
Thou and thy brother have gaily play'd;
Ye may meet again where ye roved of yore,
But as ye *have* met there—oh! never more!"

On rode the youth—and the boughs among,
Thus the wild birds o'er his pathway sung:—
"Wherefore so fast unto life away?
Thou art leaving forever thy joy in our lay!

"Thou may'st come to the Summer woods again,
And thy heart have no echo to greet this strain;
Afar from the foliage its love will dwell,
A change must pass o'er thee—Farewell, farewell!"

On rode the youth: and the founts and streams
Thus mingled a voice with his joyous dreams:—
"We have been thy playmates through many a day,
Wherefore thus leave us?—Oh! yet delay!

"Listen but once to the sound of our mirth,
For thee 'tis a melody passing from earth!
Never again wilt thou find in its flow
The peace it could once on thy heart bestow.

"Thou wilt visit the scenes of thy childhood's glee,
With the breath of the world on thy spirit tree;
Passion and sorrow its depths will have stirr'd,
And the singing of waters be vainly heard.

"Thou wilt bear in our gladsome laugh no part;
What should it do for a burning heart!
Thou wilt bring to the banks of our freshet rill,
Thirst which no fountain on earth may still!

"Farewell!—when thou comest again to thine own,
Thou wilt miss from our music its loveliest tone!
Mournfully true is the tale we tell—
Yet on, fiery dreamer!—Farewell, farewell!"

And a something of gloom on his spirit weigh'd,
As he caught the last sounds of his native shade;
But he knew not, till many a bright spell broke,
How deep were the oracles nature spoke!

Lightning.—A very remarkable circumstance is mentioned in a late Richmond Enquirer, as having transpired at the shop of Mr. Solomon S. Rilee, in the county of Prince William, Va. The following account of it is given by a correspondent of that paper.

The house was tolerably long; say, perhaps, 25 or 30 feet, by its half, and covered with pine slabs. Its rafters are joined at top, a cedar-piece and an oaken piece making one rafter; and in putting them up, the cedar and oaken parts of the rafters are placed alternately on each of the sides of the framing. When the lightning struck, it commenced at the Southern extremity of the building, and in every instance shivered* the oaken parts of the rafters, and did not so much as leave a sign of its touch upon the cedar. There is no argument of the existence of any thing so strong as the force of the identified fact. These remarks are made upon the spot, with the fact before the writer. It *is* true, and he is astonished as he beholds it! The *electric fluid* actually skipped over every rafter of cedar and rent in splinters every one that was of oak, and, although the cedar and oaken rafters were *nailed* together at the top, yet, wonderful to tell! even the iron appeared to lose its attractive quality, and the cedar was left untouched, the fluid seeming to evade the cedar, and spent the whole of its violence upon the oaken rafters, splintering them on one side and the other, throughout the length of the building. There could not be a stronger evidence of a repellant power, than has been manifested in this event; and upon reflection, I never knew, nor do I remember ever to have heard of a cedar being struck by lightning—and the oldest inhabitants of my acquaintance also attest the same. Now, whether there be any method by which experiment may be made, to test the qualities of the different woods, and thereby ascertain the attractive power of the one and the repellant power of the other, rests with those who are better versed in the practical acquirements of such useful exercises than is your respectfully, obedient servant.

☞The Experiment might easily be made with the Electrifying Machine.—Ed.

*The percussion was extremely severe; the vein of the flash extending a mile or two, and killing a youth, the son of Mr. Wiley Brown, and at the same time shocking his wife in such a manner, that when I last heard from her she was in a state of doubtful recovery.

John Randolph.—An Original Anecdote.—During some period of Mr. Randolph's political career, he had the ill fortune to offend a coxcombish young fellow, who determined to avenge himself by insulting the Roanoke Orator on the first opportunity that occurred. At length the opportunity presented itself, when the young sprig, meeting Randolph on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said "I never give the way to a d—n—d rascal." Mr. Randolph immediately pulling off his hat and making the gentleman a low bow, replied, "Well, sir, I always do;" and gave him the pavement.

"Prudence is of more frequent use than any intellectual quality; it is exerted on slight occasions, and called into act by the cursory business of common life. Whatever is universally necessary, has been granted to mankind on easy terms. Prudence, as it is always wanted, is without great difficulty obtained. It requires neither extensive view nor profound search, but forces itself by spontaneous impulse, upon a mind neither great nor busy, neither engrossed by vast designs, nor distracted by multiplicity of attention."

"Life has no pleasure higher or nobler than that of friendship. It is painful to consider that this sublime enjoyment may be impaired or destroyed by innumerable causes, and that there is no human possession of which the duration is less certain."

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.
August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

TRUST SALE

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of September next,

THE Subscribers will proceed to sell, under a Deed of Trust, bearing date 24th May, 1828, to them executed by Mr. James McIntyre of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, all his valuable stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Steel, Crockery and other Merchandize.

ALSO,

The Store House and Lot at present occupied by Messrs. Nott & Star, Green street, near the Market House.

The Store House and Lot, with all the improvements thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, Person street.

The Store House and Lot recently occupied by the said Mr. James McIntyre, Person street.

That comfortable Dwelling House and Lot with all the improvements thereon, the present residence of said Mr. James McIntyre.

One vacant Lot joining the above, on the West side.

184½ acres of Land in Bladen county, formerly the property of Mathew, Luke and Thomas Hales.

ALSO,

5 likely NEGROES, one of which is a good Carpenter, one a woman accustomed to house work, the others likely boys.

ALSO,

Pew No. , in the Presbyterian Church.
One Share Bridge Stock.
One do. Navigation do., together with all his Books, Household, and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence with the Merchandize at the Auction Store of H. W. Ayer, and continue from day to day till the whole Estate is sold.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
JOHN McLERAN,
Trustees.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

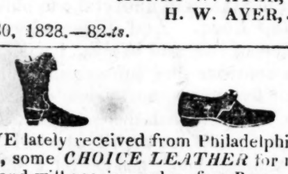
Fayetteville, July 30th, 1828. 82ts.

Trust Sale at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of September next, *three likely NEGRO MEN* will be sold, pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed to us by Mr. D. Thompson, of this place, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. DEWEY,
JNO. McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } *Trustees*
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

July 30, 1828.—82-*ts.*



I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.
July 31. 82tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.
July 23, 1828. 82tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 17. 54tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.
June 1828. 76tf.

NORFOLK & PHILADELPHIA *Commercial Line,*

VIA SEAFORD & DOVER.

THE Steam Boat NORFOLK, *Capt. Wright*, or the PHILADELPHIA, *Capt. Weems*, will leave Marsden's Wharf, *NORFOLK*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening*, at 6 *o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday mornings, in time for the morning Boats for New York. And the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, *Captain Wade*, will leave Arch Street Wharf, *PHILADELPHIA*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening*, at 6 *o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time to take the James River Steam Boats, and Southern Stages.

Fare through $12. Meals on board the boats included. Passengers from Philadelphia pay for breakfast on land.

Way passengers pay for Meals.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

July 9, 1828.—80-tID

For Rent,

The *STORE and WAREHOUSE* corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mr. S. Staiert, deceased, one of the best stands for business in Fayetteville. Will be rented on reasonable terms.—Apply to

JOSEPH AREY.
July 30, 1828. 82tf.

For Sale,

AN elegant new GIG and HARNESS, made by Thomas Cobbs, of Raleigh. Apply to

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Foolscap & Letter Paper.

THE Subscribers, agents for J. & D. Ames, manufacturers, have on hand a small supply of Foolscap and Letter PAPER, of different qualities, and at very low prices. Any quantity furnished to order at Factory prices.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
July 17, 1828. 80 6w.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the firs brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

Equity Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, made at Spring Term, 1828, in the cause wherein John R. Tripplett is Complainant, and Richard S. Hackley Defendant, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said Court, will, upon the first day of September next, (being the Monday of Court week) at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. sell that valuable *HOUSE and LOT*, situate on the South side of Row an street, well known as the former residence of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and at present occupied by Mr. Gabriel W. Holmes.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M.E.
July 10, 828. 79 7w.

Lime and Nails.

42 casks Stone LIME.
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
May 29, 1828. 73tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
0 Bbls. do ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey;
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Tenerriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
} WINES
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco. Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEach in *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.
Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds,
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures,
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed. At this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.
Lafayette Hotel, 17*th July*, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.
April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
Jan. 17, 1828.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD.

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
May 1, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Neville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz;

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARS.
Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.